

be certain and sudden. You will forever rid the country of the sectionalism of abolitionists—and of secessionists—whether it come in the name of State rights—Southern rights—our rights—peace party—no more men or money—or should it seek shelter under the more euphonious name of "The Union, Democratic, Conservative Constitutional Union party." Any other name but that and my firm nerves shall never tremble. To join the rebellion after the rebellion is over is a queer position for Union men.

Another objection is thrown in by some which appeals to the pride of the poor man and non-slaveholders. With marked emphasis—it is asked—"Do you want to vote away another man's property?" This question propounded with startling emphasis—so takes the man aback, that he knows not how to respond. I will answer it for him. In Kentucky the poor man without a negro has as much right to vote as the rich with a negro, and having the right to vote, he has the right to vote according to his convictions of the right; and the man who puts such a question, does thereby deny that the poor man has the right to vote; and asserts tacitly that there should be a property qualification. Because, every man who votes does vote away so much of the property of others as may be necessary to be taken for government uses in the way of taxation and otherwise; and he who votes upon the Constitutional Amendment does no more than vote to dispose of that which is necessary for the good of the Government.

There is one further objection to be considered. It is objected by some that the Legislature of Kentucky, at its recent session having rejected the amendment—or having failed to ratify it—all power has been expended; that we are foreclosed in Kentucky upon the subject unless Congress shall re-submit the question. This objection is as untenable as any of the others. Congress having submitted the amendment to the States for ratification by the Legislatures, has thereby expended all its powers upon the subject, and cannot now recall the act; it is out of their possession and in the hands of the Legislatures, until ratified by the requisite number to make it part of the Constitution. Each Legislature is of equal dignity and power with any preceding Legislature, to make or unmake laws. No refusal by a Legislature to adopt a measure, can limit or restrict the succeeding Legislature from acting and adopting such law or measure. Until passed, no statute becomes law. Will any one be so silly as to insist that the action of the Legislature refusing to pass a law, will inhibit their successors from adopting it? Yet those who contend that the action of the recent Legislature, failing to adopt the proposed amendment, ends the question, do so content.

The Constitution of the United States does not limit the time or the session in or at which the ratification must be had, but in broad and unrestricted terms throws the proposition on Congress to become part of the Constitution, to all intents and purposes, when three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States shall have ratified it.

No provision for withdrawing the proposition once made—no time or session fixed for ratification; but when ratified it becomes the law. If the recent session of the Legislature had passed by without acting upon or considering the question, no one would, in such case, have contended that such non-action precluded future action. Ratification being the only way of expending their power, a failure to ratify would only remit the question to the future. What difference is there, in a Constitutional view, between a refusal to ratify and a failure to ratify? There is no difference that any man can point out in the legal effect of such action and non-action. The question is still left pending for ratification—an open question, which nothing but ratification closes. Each succeeding Legislature being of equal dignity and power with any preceding one, is not and cannot be restricted by the action or non-action of preceding Legislatures. The recent Legislature had just as much power to prohibit the Legislatures of other States from ratifying the amendment, as to restrict or prohibit the future Legislatures of Kentucky from doing so. The recent session spoke for itself, and simply announced that they did not ratify it—there their power ended. That proposition is not limited to the first or any other session of the Legislature, but shall become part of the Constitution when—that is, at any time the requisite number of Legislatures shall ratify it. The proposition only requires by ratification—not before. Until ratified it stands on a continuing proposition.

It is possible that the objectors have formed their idea from the mode of amending our State Constitution. If so, they carelessly use their powers of analysis and comparison. Suppose, instead of the present mode of calling a Convention, our constitution had provided that when a majority of the people entitled to vote should, at an election, vote for a convention, one should be called, would a failure to vote at one election foreclose the right to call a Convention, by a future vote? A majority voting for, would be necessary—because, unless they vote for it, no Convention would be called.

So in the present case, the Amendment is submitted for ratification—not rejection, because rejection is no more than not ratifying, or being silent upon the subject. Until ratified it necessarily stands as rejected—or not accepted; but when ratified, it becomes part of the Constitution. Until ratified it stands upon the same footing as any other proposition which the Legislature has power to adopt. The failure, or refusal to adopt, no matter how often, does not preclude the action of successors. When adopted the law takes effect, not before. And the only difference between this and any other measure which the Legislature has the right to adopt is, that they may repeal or modify laws; but this, when ratified, becomes the supreme law, and only repealable by the same process of its adoption; by a proposition being submitted by Congress, two-thirds of each house concurring, to alter or modify.

It is difficult to offer reasons in favor of a self-evident proposition. This, it seems to me, is a self-evident proposition, and the surprise is that any should fail to see it—or seeing, should controvert it.

Having presented you some reasons why the proposed amendment should be adopted—and answered such objections as I have heard urged; I now propose to direct your attention to some additional, and, as I think, controlling reasons why every man in Kentucky should go for the amendment.

When the census of 1860 was taken, there were in Kentucky 919,517 white persons—225,433 slaves, belonging to 36,140 owners. Upon the hypothesis that there were (4) four expectants for each owner, this would give 36,140 owners, and 144,560 expectants, or persons who had an interest in prospect when the present owner died—making an

aggregate of owners and expectants of 180,700. This will give say 200,000 (to be liberal) owners and expectants to 700,000 who neither own nor expect to own slaves. This is based upon the condition of affairs before rebellion. There are not half so many slaves now, nor not so many owners or expectants. But you perceive that even before the present state of facts, the great mass of Kentuckians had no interest in possession or expectancy in slaves. They did not own nor expect to own them. Yet, these non-slaveholders, at the sacrifice of their own personal interests, faithfully stood by and helped us who owned slaves to maintain and defend our right of property. Though to do so they had to yield up all chances for the cultivation of the best lands—and give their sons to go and people the west in order to retain the slave upon the best and most fertile lands; yet they, without faltering voted for us; were ever ready to fight for us up to the last moment of hope. Now, that slavery has passed beyond the power of help; now that no sacrifice these men can make, can possibly restore us our property in slaves; does not every sense of justice and gratitude, demand at our hands that we, who own slaves, should not only not require further sacrifices from the non-slaveholder, which cannot benefit us, but only injure him as well as ourselves; but that we should now join with him, cordially, heartily, gratefully, to remove what has always been a burden to him, and now has become a burden to us? Look to the facts and figures in any county and answer if you can the logic of figures. Take any county in a slave State—look through and tell me why it is that the slave is cultivating the best and most fertile land; and the non-slaveholder is driven to the hill sides—the upland—the narrow creek bottoms—where slaves cannot be profitably worked. Is it because the slave is better than the free white man; or slave labor better than free labor? Why does this fact exist all through the slave States? The answer must be, either that slave labor is better than free labor; or that free labor has not had a chance in slave States. The latter is the true reason. Capital and labor ought to be friends and co-workers; and so they are when labor is free and has a chance. But capital becomes the enemy of free labor when it enslaves labor. For in such case it monopolizes the fertile and productive lands—works them with enslaved labor—and drives free labor to the hill tops, and less fertile lands. To illustrate this we will select six counties of the richest and most productive lands; and six of inferior lands, and see the result. In 1860, when the census was taken, there were in Bourbon county, 7,793 whites, 6,767 slaves, 897 owners; in Fayette, 11,899 whites, 10,015 slaves, 1,191 owners; in Jessamine, 5,671 whites, 3,693 slaves, 543 owners; Scott, 8,441 whites, 3,744 slaves, 705 owners; Clark, 6,593 whites, 4,762 slaves, 733 owners; Woodford, 5,276 whites, 5,329 slaves, 691 owners—making in the six counties, famed for rich and fertile lands, an aggregate of whites 45,673; slaves 36,815; owners 4,763; an average of one in ten owning slaves.

We will now take six mountain counties—those counties that have filled our armies with soldiers, without waiting to be drafted—and compare results. Pulaski, 15,819 whites, 1,330 slaves, 273 owners; Pike, 7,247 whites, 97 slaves, 27 owners; Whitley, 7,553 whites, 183 slaves, 51 owners; Grayson, 7,623 whites, 351 slaves, 112 owners; Floyd, 6,168 whites, 147 slaves, 46 owners; Clinton, 3,503 whites, 253 slaves, 66 owners—making an aggregate of whites, 49,918; slaves, 2,368; owners 575.

What is the logic of these figures? If it establishes anything it proves beyond contradiction that when capital enslaves labor, it is the enemy of free labor. That labor enslaved by capital drives free labor to the hills. How can you otherwise account for the fact that in the six most fertile counties 36,815 slaves, exclude that many free laborers? The 36,815 slaves in those counties, held by capital, have driven that many free laborers to find employment and homes in the other poorer counties. Where slave labor is employed, free labor has no encouragement; but is banished by necessity to other fields. He who uses slave labor has no use for free labor. He who enslaves labor has capital, and monopolizes the most fertile lands; and hence free labor is banished to poorer lands by slave labor. Give freedom to labor and this cannot be. Give the white man a chance, and the negro cannot banish him from Kentucky soil, to seek employment in the West and elsewhere. Give freedom to labor and you give the white man a chance in Kentucky.

Now that slavery is practically ended—that no sacrifice that the non-slaveholder can make can secure us who own slaves in the further enjoyment of slave labor; I ask if every consideration of justice and gratitude should, with unanimity, join to help the non-slaveholder to establish and build up his rights? Will not the great controlling masses who constitute the bone and sinew of our country, and who have to the last limits of hope, made all personal sacrifices for the benefit of the slave-owner, now that they are absolved from all further obligations of public faith to maintain it, assert their own rights, and vindicate their own interests?

To demand further sacrifices of the laboring masses, when all sacrifices are but to their injury, and do not benefit us who own slaves, would be the extreme of selfishness and want of gratitude and a sense of justice upon our part. For myself, I demand no more, I yield to the logic of events; and join my strength with that of the laboring millions to assert and maintain their freedom from the tyranny of capital in future. I go for placing capital and labor upon terms of equal liberty; and for establishing that community of dependent interests, which is essential to the friendship and success of capital and labor. To secure this we should at the earliest moment get rid of the remains and name of slavery.

Fellow-citizens, we measure action by the motives which prompt them, and accord to the man praise or dispraise according as he acts from pure or impure motives. The noblest deed man may perform, if prompted by impure motive, strips him of all merit which the deed would otherwise bestow. A bad deed—prompted by honest mistaken motives—loses the stain of criminality—and invests the perpetrator with the charity of forgiveness. The motives which have prompted men to action—or taking sides in all these sad years of calamity and woe—which have just swept over our country—determine the real status of the man; and measure his merits or demerits.

The young man whose education from childhood had been to love a section better than his whole country, and to regard another section as hostile and an enemy—naturally and almost irresistibly rushed into rebellion when the war broke upon us. He was prompted by honest motive but mistaken patriotism, to espouse a sectional strife against the government of the Union. He struck for what he had been taught and

made believe, all his life, were the rights of his section; which he regarded as his country. His education was at fault, not his purposes. He had been sectionalized, but was honest in his rebellion.

Four years of war, of danger, of suffering, four years of calamity and woe, have opened the eyes of his understanding, and expanded the grasp of his patriotism. He now comprehends the difference between a section and a country; and comes back chastened, and prepared to accept the whole country as his. He now comprehends how much greater his country is than a section; and feels that North, South, East and West are but parts of a whole, and that his heritage is of that whole, and his duty to support that whole. Coming with such improved vision and sentiments, he can extend him the hand of welcome home. He was an honest rebel, fought for his faith; and now comes converted to better and broader views, and we trust, will never again suffer his patriotism to be cramped within sectional limits, nor his free spirit, chained by sectional passions; but that his mind will expand to the full measure of his country's greatness; and the grasp of his affections to the limits of his great inheritance. There were, however, rebels or rebel sympathizers whose motive stamps with criminality their position. They were fraudulent—spurious rebels. They held in higher esteem their property in slaves, than they did either country or section; and upon a calculation of chances took the side of rebellion to save their negroes—not to benefit the South. Such men remained at home, sympathizing with a rebellion, and urging the young men to throw themselves into the ensanguined flood of rebellion. Such men are still implacable and rebellious, and should be thrown aside by the honest of all parties as unworthy of forgiveness.

The Union men have also had two classes—the genuine and the spurious. One class of Union men are common to all sections, and are the true, genuine Union men. They constitute the great body and controlling power. This class are and have ever been for the Union as paramount to all other objects. They are for the Government of the Union because of the benefits, blessings and liberties which it secures to them and their posterity. They are for the Government of the Union, regardless of the status of the negro—whether he shall be free or slave. They are for their own race and people first—last—and all the while. They are for the equality and rights of the white man—the sons of their sires, and for upholding and maintaining the great inheritance of free government. They are not for squandering it upon negro equality; nor wasting it in defence of slavery. These are they who must save and preserve this country—if it be saved at all.

The President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, is the head and front of this party. He rejects alike the fanaticism of North and South, and stands self-poised and secure upon the true principles of free republican Government. All true Union men will rally to his support, and beat down the mad cry of sectionalism, and assist to firmly and securely establish National Sentiment and just government.

But there is a class who have acted with and professed to be Union men, who are spurious. Such as make the government of the Union, subordinate to the status of the negro. Those are fraudulent Union men who took the Union side, because they thought that was the side to free the negro or the side to keep him enslaved. If they had been persuaded that their ends would have been more surely attained on the other side, they would have been with rebellion. If the status of the negro—either to make him free or to keep him enslaved—was the controlling motive; if the Union was only a means or expedient to sustain their views, they are no better than the fraudulent rebel; and would have been with him but for the difference in judgment as to the winning side.

These fraudulent rebels aid fraudulent Union men, since the negro is played out, are working shoulder to shoulder, in the same harness, to keep up our troubles, to harass and distract the public mind; hoping in some unknown, accidental way, by opposing everything, to revive slavery. They admit it to be dead, but hug its remains.

"But faith, fanatic faith once wedded fast, To some dead falsehood, hugs it to the last!"

These men are acting in concert with their Northern confederates to keep up sectional strife and agitation over the negro. They are striving to keep alive the evil spirit of sectionalism founded upon slavery, which has already drenched our land in fraternal blood, and draped our country in mourning. These men strain themselves up, and boasting announce that they stand where the always good. We will not dispute this with them; for they always good upon a selfish motive and not upon the true principles of patriotism. True Union men should pause long and weigh well what they are about to do, ere they throw themselves into the embrace of such men and place themselves under their party control. Consider before you take the leap.

Two years ago, when the formidable front of rebellion menaced us with overthrow; when hope trembled with apprehension, and the patriot heart beat quick with the excitement of danger to our cause; the Union men called for more men and more money to sustain our noble soldiers in the field, and save our government from being overborne by the formidable array of rebellious power. Where did you then stand? Were you for or against "more men and more money?" The spurious rebel was against it; and the spurious Union man was for it; hoping thereby to save his negro. But who now is for "more men and more money?"

The Union men, still standing where they have always stood for maintaining the government of the Union, are for adapting measures to the existing facts. When men and money were required for this purpose they were for men and money. Now that peace has spread her balmy wings over our land, the Union men, to conserve the best interests of their government, are for reducing the men and economizing the money. The change in the facts makes it necessary to adopt measures to suit the facts—in order to sustain the Government. In like manner do they propose to act in reference to slavery, to adapt their action to the condition of things as they exist. They find slavery destroyed—hopelessly destroyed, and nothing but a dangerous and troublesome wreck impeding their progress, to unity and peace and prosperous advancement. They see it beyond the power of re-creation. Four years—nay two years ago—they would not have taken the action, which existing facts now almost insist it is necessary to sustain the highest interests of their country. Yet for this action the spurious rebels and spurious Union men, unite to call them abolitionists; and some weak-kneed brethren are frightened away.

It is too late to become abolitionists after rebellion has accomplished the work of de-

struction. The thing is done—and we only accept the facts as they are before us, and acting upon them, propose to relieve ourselves and country from all further harassments about slavery by removing the wreck and declaring, that inasmuch as slavery is dead, it shall not hereafter exist in the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction—this extent, no more, is our sin against the sensitive conscience of "Conservatism." But some say we don't intend to have any hand in it. Ah! you propose to keep your hand out by pushing against it. You may perhaps find that your mode of keeping your hand out may also involve your foot in it.

The spurious Union men say that Wendell Phillips and his fanatical tribe are on our side and they can't keep such company. Were you not professedly acting on the same side with these same men for the last four years? When did you separate; and who are you now with; and how did you get there? You are estopped from throwing up these men to us—we now no more than heretofore have any sympathy with their extreme fanatical views. We cannot now afford to swap sides, and join the rebellion after it is over. But I bid you look to your own country. Answer me how you got there. If you are lost for an answer, I can supply you; it is because you stand where you always stood.

There are some who say if we could get compensation and have the negro removed they would assent. Whether you consent or not, the Amendment will soon be adopted, and you will have either to submit or rebel. The adoption of this amendment is the only mode that leaves us the slightest hope of obtaining for loyal owners just compensation. The clause which gives compensation will remain unchanged and of equal dignity with this which disproves of slavery. If the one be operative we may claim the benefits of the other. But an amendment by conventions, either State or Federal, would be an act of original sovereignty pretermit the obligation to make just compensation. This however is a subordinate question. What will become of the negro? ask some. Our business is to take care of ourselves—the white man and his government first—and then do for the negro what may be suggested by a wise and prudent humanity. We do not propose either to give up or to divide our government with him. But we are willing to leave him in the hands of the All Wise Ruler of nations and peoples—for such disposal as He may suggest through the humanity of our nature; provided the Conservative and Radical will permit it.

Fellow-citizens, I have endeavored to present, in plain direct terms, facts and reasons in support of our position as Union men; and to answer the objections of those who oppose us. If any man be persuaded that we are in the right, let him as an honest man and patriot act upon the conviction. We have all our days been taking care of the negro, it is time we should devote some attention and care to the interests of the white men. We should look in future to the well-being of that great mass of free white people, who have borne and suffered so much on account of slavery. They have suffered long and borne much. Henceforth they are to have a chance; unless they join against their own interest to defeat that end. When armies have to be raised to defend our government, they have to come from the laboring millions. From among those who neither had nor expected to have any interest in slavery, have we drawn our supplies for defence in this terrible struggle; so did the rebellion in the Southern States draw their chief support from this class? Go, ye who would prolong this struggle, and ask that gray-haired sire from the mountains, if he wishes another rebellion about slavery; if yes melting in tears he will say no, away with it; it has cost me the pride of my house—the prop and stay of my declining years—my noble boy. Go ye and behold in the wasted land of rebellion, that cabin upon yonder mountain side; see that pale, haggard, sorrow-stricken woman; look at the squalid flaxen-haired children gathered around her; hear them cry, mother give me bread; behold the agony of that heaving bosom of sorrow, as she tells them all is gone. Ask her where is the strong arm that vowed to support her—the manly bosom on which she leaned in days by gone—and the answer will come that he fell at Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, or some other of those bloody fields, fighting about the negro; and left her and these orphan ones, to suffer and starve. Oh! what to her and these suffering ones has slavery been, but sharpest, deepest woe. Shall she and they be asked to sacrifice more on account of slavery? Justice and right alike forbid it. Yet these are but examples of thousands and tens of thousands of real cases.

The opposition in Kentucky has been greatly promoted and strengthened, by the improper and unlawful acts and measures, sometimes inflicted upon portions of the people by persons in authority, and acting in the name of the Government. Many things have been and always will be done in time of war, which no just minded man can or will approve. This is more especially the case in a civil war. Yet every intelligent man must know that such things are the ordinary and inevitable attendants of a state of civil warfare. The passions and prejudices of men overflowing the barriers of law, must necessarily flood with wrong many rights of society and of individuals. Yet these things should not be arrayed against the Government as charges, but charged to the true cause—the existing state of war—and the unloosed passions of men. Because wrongs track the course of war, and injuries fall upon the innocent during a state of civil strife, yet this should constitute no excuse for refusing to act with prudent wisdom upon the facts established by the war. Upon the contrary, we should the more readily join together to remove the traces of the conflict—clear away the wreck made by the storm—and resume our progress at the earliest moment from where the war has left us. Such is our duty—why shall we not perform it?

Through the rifted clouds that lowered upon our country, the radiant beams of an intelligent humanity are showering in silvery light, the rays refracted by the tear-drops which fall from a weeping Nation's eyes, spread the tri-colored bow of promise over our land from North to South. Behold the genius of American liberty—her brow crowned with many stars—descends and sits upon its glittering folds. On the left wrist, with lashed fingers, is preched the American Eagle, in her right hand, extended, is grasped the olive branch, the bay and laurel wreath—the olive branch to the erring men of the South—the bay and laurel to crown our statesmen and warriors who have secured to us, by their wisdom and courage, this glorious consummation.

Let the Union be perpetual, and "the name of American," which belongs to you in your national capacity, always exalt you just pride of patriotism more than any ap-
pellation derived from local discriminations.

St Louis Medical College!

SESSION OF 1865-'66.

FACULTY.

M. L. LINTON, M. D.—Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
A. LITTON, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
CHAS. A. POPE, M. D.—Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
M. M. PALLEN, M. D.—Professor of Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children.
CHAS. W. STEVENS, M. D.—Professor of General Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
JOHN B. JOHNSON, M. D.—Professor of clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy.
J. T. HODGKIN, M. D.—Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence, and Dean of the Faculty.
FRANK W. WHITE, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
E. H. CREGORY, M. D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.

L. DINKLER—Curator.
The ensuing Course of Lectures will commence on MONDAY THE 20th OF OCTOBER next, and continue until the following March, as also Clinical Lectures at the Hospital during September. Boarding, including lights and fuel, can be obtained, as usual, in respectable private families, at convenient distance from the College, at as reasonable rates as in other large cities. Students or others desiring further information, can address the Dean; or, on arriving in the city, call at his office, northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, or on the Curator, at the College, on the northeast corner of Seventh and Myrtle streets.
The fees for the whole course, (paid in advance) \$105; Matriculating Ticket, (paid but once) \$5; that of the Demonstrator, \$10. The Hospital Tickets, gratuitous; graduating fee, \$20.
JOHN T. HODGKIN, M. D., DEAN.
June 30-w8t.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the sheriffs of Allen, Simpson and Monroe counties, composing the Thirteenth Senatorial District:
WHEREAS, J. R. DUNCAN, who was elected at the August election 1863, to represent the Thirteenth Senatorial District, composed of Allen, Simpson and Monroe counties, for the term of (4) four years, has resigned his office as Senator for said Thirteenth District, since the adjournment of the last General Assembly.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, hereby direct that an election be held in said counties, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law, on the 1st Monday in August next, for the election of a qualified person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the said J. R. DUNCAN, and that you cause polls to be opened in your counties accordingly, and transmit to the Secretary of State the name of the person who may be chosen by the qualified voters of said district to fill said vacancy.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
July 7-1c.

USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for

BLEUING CLOTHES!

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS & GROCERS

July 14, 1865-3m*

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE frame residence, situated in South Frankfort, containing 7 rooms; also Kitchen, Servant's Room, Wash House, Wood and Coal Houses, Stable and Corn Crib, and dairy; with a fine selection of Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and a fine variety of Grapes—containing over 2 acres of ground.
For particulars, as to terms, &c., enquire of
A. G. HODGES,
Frankfort, Ky.
July 14, 1865.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Sheriffs of the Counties of Bullitt, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer and Jefferson, composing the 6th Circuit Judicial District, greeting:
WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that the Honorable Peter B. Muir, who was elected at the August election, 1862, Circuit Judge of the 7th Judicial District composed of the counties of Bullitt, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer and Jefferson, has resigned said office. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby direct that an Election be held in said counties, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law, on the 7th day of August next, for the election of a qualified person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the said Peter B. Muir, and that you cause polls to be opened in your said Counties accordingly, and proceed with the same as directed by law, and make return according to law, without delay, to the Secretary of State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 17th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
July 17, 1865-1c.

FARM FOR SALE.

A S ELECTION of Saml. Todd, deceased, I will sell to the highest bidder on the

10TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1865,

It not privately sold before that day, the farm on which said deceased lived, CONTAINING ABOUT TWO HUNDRED ACRES, more or less. This farm is situated immediately on the Kentucky River, nearly opposite the city of Frankfort—well watered and timbered—and admirably situated for a large

Vineyard, Dairy or Stock Farm.

A large and convenient Brick Dwelling, and all necessary out buildings with a never failing spring of good water. Also, a large Deposit of decomposed vegetable matter on the North side of said farm, sufficient to enrich four hundred acres. Look No. 4 is built on said farm. Terms made known by addressing said Executor, through the Post Office at Frankfort.
JOHN T. STEFFEE,
Executor of Saml. Todd, deceased.
Frankfort, June 30, 1865-1ds.

United States 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,
\$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are new worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rule levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold in any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.	
Two cents " " " \$100 "	
Ten " " " \$500 "	
20 " " " \$1000 "	
\$1 " " " \$5000 "	

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3/10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the condition of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent,
No. 114 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

May 1st, 1865.
Subscriptions will be received by THE First National Bank of Lexington, Lexington City National Bank of Lexington, Clark County National Bank of Winchester, May 12-3m.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co. an advertisement in another column.

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,

Via Isthmus of Panama. GREATLY REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Including Railroad Transportation from Aspinwall to Panama and Provisions on board the steamers.

Through to San Francisco in 22 days.
Steering \$125
Second Cabin 250
First Cabin 325
PAYABLE IN GREENBACKS.

Officers and enlisted men who have entered the army from the Pacific States, and who have been honorably discharged the service, will be furnished passage at half the regular rates. For passage or further information apply to the General Agent of the Line,
D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowline Green,
NEW YORK CITY
June 27-3w.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one DENNIS FOX did, on the 7th of June, 1865, kill and murder Pat. Canlay, of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said DENNIS FOX, and his delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 27th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION

FOX is an Irish laborer, about 26 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, spare built, with sharp features, light brown hair, brown eyes, complexion rather dark, wide mouth, and rather a low down look
June 20, 1865-3m.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865

UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.

W. L. NEALE,
OF Madison County.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,

Gen. S. S. FRY,
OF Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

WM. H. GRAY.

Union Candidates for Congress in Kentucky.

- 1st District—R. M. BRADLEY
- 2d District—Geo. H. YEAMAN
- 3d District—J. H. LOWRY
- 4th District—MARION C. TAYLOR
- 5th District—L. H. ROUSSEAU
- 6th District—G. CLAY SMITH
- 7th District—SPENCER S. FRY
- 8th District—WM. H. RANDALL
- 9th District—SAMUEL MCKEN

Funeral of Geo. W. Lewis.

The remains of Geo. W. Lewis will arrive from Lexington on the morning train of cars. The body will be taken to the residence of Col. A. G. Hodges, thence at 10 o'clock, A. M., to the Presbyterian Church, where appropriate services will be performed. From the Church the remains will be conveyed to the Frankfort Cemetery and consigned to their last resting place.

Speech of Gov. Bramlette.

We give to our readers to-day another speech of Governor Bramlette, delivered at Lexington on Thursday last week. It is with much pleasure that we publish it and call to the attention of our readers. The Governor takes up all the objections, both serious and silly, urged by the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment and answers and rebuts them in an unanswerable manner. Each objection is considered patiently and justly and its fallacy or injustice is clearly exposed. The several points made by the Governor in favor of the amendment are well and forcibly stated. The spirit of the entire speech is admirable. There is no demagoguery or clap-trap about it; it is the calm utterance of a statesman who has the interests of his whole country at heart and who is working heartily for her good—it is a calm appeal to the patriotic people of Kentucky. None can take offense at anything the Governor has said—save the offense that the truth will always give to those who are willfully in error. We hope that our readers will carefully consider the speech and judge if the Governor has not spoken truly in his advocacy of the amendment and in his urging the people to vote for its adoption. Let them judge as calmly and as free from prejudice as the Governor has spoken and they can but adopt his views. Self-interest and true patriotism—the patriotism of the old Kentucky stamp—will urge them to it.

The Governor's Proclamation.

The attention of our readers is called to the proclamation of the Governor in another column of our paper. It is issued to the officers of election, and plainly lays down their duties as prescribed by the laws of Kentucky. The requisites of a voter are also clearly defined, and no one can err in the exercise of the elective franchise through ignorance as to who may vote. The Expatriation act, so necessary at the time it was passed, and so necessary still for the interests of the State and country, is published for the benefit of all concerned, and will be strictly enforced. It is the law of the State, and, as such, must be obeyed.

It is to be hoped that the directions of the Governor, or rather, his proclamation giving the laws governing the elective franchise, will be faithfully heeded. Every loyal man should see to it that they are enforced. The prosperity and peace of the State—all its interests require this, and no disloyal man should complain. Both the law and the right forbid his interference in the affairs of the State. Having hoped for, and worked for its ruin, every consideration of self preservation on the part of the State forbids that he should—without repentance and conversion—exercise the rights of the patriot citizen. Let all take heed to the proclamation of the Governor, and the coming election will pass off quietly and well.

They don't agree.

Mr. Dudley, the Conservative candidate for the State Senate for the counties of Fayette and Scott, in his speech as given in the Observer and Reporter denies that the 15th clause of the 6th section of article 1 of the Constitution confers upon Congress the power of carrying into effect the proposed amendment of the Constitution. This, he says, is the merest tyro in the profession knows, and that Gov. Bramlette is a very poor lawyer for thinking otherwise. The Mayville Eagle joins in this denial and indulges in numerous sneers with respect to Gov. Bramlette's wisdom, and intelligence, and legal attainments for asserting that without the second clause of the amendment Congress would have as much power as with it. We now

present to these papers the views of a very prominent man of their party, one whom the Conservatives praise to the skies and who, according to their views, is the very epitome of wisdom and intelligence, Hon. Geo. S. Shanklin. He, in his Nicholasville speech, objects to the second clause of the amendment because no further legislation is needed to enforce the first section. He says, "We have a general provision in the Constitution of the United States that gives to Congress the right to legislate in all cases where it is necessary in order to carry out any granted power." And in support of this he quotes the above named 15th clause. Is it not strange that in the far-famed Lexington District the Conservatives should run as their representative in Congress such a "mere tyro," a "poor lawyer" who is equal to making an assertion at once as "unconscionable and reckless and stupid?" The Observer and Reporter and the Eagle will have to read Mr. Shanklin out of their party. He hasn't conned his lesson well—he hasn't read the papers of his party.

These disagreements among the Conservative doctors, however, prove the wisdom of Congress in proposing the second clause. Opponents may oppose and cavil as they please about the intent and operation of the 15th clause of section 8, article 1, of the Constitution. The latter clause of the Amendment will confer the right on Congress of enforcing the first section—confers it literally and expressly, and ends the controversy.

Gen. Harlan takes the Stamp.

We notice from the Observer and Reporter, that Attorney General John M. Harlan will address the Conservative citizens of Lexington in opposition to the Constitutional Amendment, on Saturday next. We suppose Mr. Harlan has been employed by the Executive Committee of the Union party of Kentucky as, judging by his last summer's precedent, his opposition to the amendment might naturally be expected to be of great weight in its favor. By the way, that joke Mr. Harlan played on the Democracy of Indiana during the late Presidential campaign was a rich one. The Attorney General of Kentucky went over to stump the State of Indiana in opposition to Gov. Morton, and succeeded so well that the Governor's majority was increased by a gain of some 25,000 votes. Mr. Harlan played as well into the hands of the Republicans then, as his brother, the Federal Court Clerk, is doing now into the hands of the Abolitionists—we mean of the Simon-pure, running-off negro breed. The Union Executive Committee have shown great sagacity in their employment of Mr. Harlan and his weighty opposition. Gen. Fry's election is now sure.

Garrett Davis as an Abolitionist.

This celebrated politician is now engaged in enlightening the people of Kentucky on the beauties of Conservatism and the horrors of Unionism and the Constitutional Amendment. He is appalled by the terrible idea of the abolition of slavery throughout the United States, and has jumped into the arena to oppose it. Yet all who know Mr. Davis are acquainted with the facts of his having been a noted Emancipationist and opponent of Slavery, and that he was elected to the position he now holds by the Union party of Kentucky. In olden times, his vigorous days, Mr. Davis could scarcely find words enough to express his abhorrence of the conserving of slavery—now, alas! words flow apace, there is scarcely any end to the stream, but they are all in condemnation of his former views and in laudation of the thing he once hated. Having converted a large portion of the people of Kentucky to his former way of thinking on the subject of slavery he, now turns around and with abuse because of their having accepted his views, forsakes them. Three years ago, Mr. Davis was a Union man of the strictest sect—in his eyes there was no better government on the face of the earth than ours; now he is unsparing in his abuse of the Government and of all the efforts being made for the salvation and well-being of the Union. In fact the gyrations of this gentleman are so fast and furious that they make one dizzy.

In evidence of Mr. Davis' views when in his prime we extract the following from the correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, only adding that one of the finest eulogies ever pronounced on the Free State of Massachusetts, and because of its freedom, was delivered by this same Hon. Garrett Davis.

Lexington, July 17, 1865.
The Hon. Garrulous Davis is taking great pains just now to prove that the Abolitionists and Emancipationists of Kentucky and of the United States are the worst set of men that cumber the earth. I yesterday stumbled on a printed speech, on the slavery question, of his, which, according to the title page, was "intended to be delivered in the House, but was cut off, with many others, by the surreptitious call of the previous question." It was printed at the Madisonian office, Washington, in 1840. The Hon. Garrulous was then a member of the House, and whether he was an Abolitionist or not may be inferred from the following extracts from his speech, which were "crowded out" from delivery, but which he published and circulated among his constituents:

"I admit that slavery is the fruitful source of many social and moral evils; and if my fiat could eradicate it from America, and translate all African slaves to the land of their forefathers, another sin should not rise to reveal this blot on my country's escutcheon."

"I myself believe the mandate has gone forth, that involuntary servitude shall cease to exist in Christendom. It was pronounced when Somerset was adjudged to have become

free by touching the soil of England, and the process of its execution is seen in the abolition of the slave trade upon the high seas, first by the United States, then by Great Britain, and subsequently, with a single exception, by all the maritime powers of the world; most of Christendom having declared that trade to be piracy, and in the abolition of slavery in the British West Indian Islands. France is preparing to do the same in her colonies; and it is in the course of events that it shall go to its final consummation. The measures of these people will form obstacles to its progress, but its onward march is certain and irresistible—though it must be slow, as was that of civilization upon a barbaric and benighted world. It will be first swept from the agricultural States, and will linger long and obstinately in those that grow cotton. That great staple will never be cultivated but to a limited extent by free, particularly by white labor, and whenever slavery ceases in the States that grow it, as a necessary consequence, those that are agricultural will lose the principal market for their stock, their meats, and their breadstuffs.

"There is powerful combination of the principal interests of those great sections of the Confederacy, to perpetuate slavery in the cotton region. When and how it is to yield finally, is deep in the future, and known only to Omnipotence. If a conjecture might be allowed, it would not be unreasonable to say that the black dynasties that will before another century, have established an undisputed sway in all the islands of the West Indies, will open wide their arms to receive the migratory hosts of their race which will roll from our continent like waves across the Caribbean Sea."

It will be seen, by contrasting the above with the author's recent tirades against emancipation, that Garrett as a prophet, was a much better man than Garrett as a politician. MACK

The Negro Hegira.

Among the many and curious misrepresentations with regard to the Constitutional Amendment which the Conservatives of Kentucky are so constantly inventing, that one regarding the influx of negroes into the State is the most glaring, inconsistent and ludicrous. Rattily the Amendment, these Conservative worthies say, and the negroes will flow in upon us like a flood. They come from all points of the compass, every State of the Union will empty themselves of the blacks right here into Kentucky—Ethiopia in America will stretch forth, not only her hands, but her feet also and come tripping it into our devoted State. Slavery in every other State is abolished; but Kentucky is the only one beloved of the blacks and they'll flock to her soil. The Observer and Reporter says they will come "streaming to the genial clime of our State from both North and South." The adoption of the Amendment, it says, "will bring one black streaming line into our midst." In unison with this song, Mr. Federal Court Clerk Harlan—we have to be particular as to which one, as the people don't know exactly which is the candidate for the Legislature, both brothers running in the same harness and on the same track—Mr. Fed. C. C. Harlan joins most lugubriously. He tells his hearers, too, that all negroes are to equate down here in Kentucky. The negroes, North and East, count their possessions by the millions; the property of the free negroes of New Orleans is, we believe, larger in proportion than that of the whites; in South Carolina the proposition to enslave all the free blacks was opposed because of the large revenue their property tax brought into the State. Yet, according to these Conservatives, all these possessions and this property are to be given up, for the pleasure of living in Kentucky. What stuff! No man in Kentucky believes it when he says it. And he insults the common sense of the people when he asks them to believe it.

But this talk of theirs is to the working men. Their song is,

"They're coming, Kentucky working men, Six hundred millions strong."

They tell this marvellous tale and then try to excite the passions of these men by telling them they cannot be able to compete with the negro. A white working man not able to compete with a negro—that is the Conservative idea of the white working class of Kentucky. What an insult to the intelligence and skill of that large and respectable class of our fellow-citizens. While, however, the Conservatives have invented this tale of the influx of all the negroes into Kentucky and of the impossibility of the laboring classes competing with them, every Conservative paper and speaker in the State is bold and persistent in the declaration that the true negro will not work. Working-men read their papers and listen to their speakers and you will see that this is true. Now if these constant assertions be true—if, as they say, the negro will not work except under the lash, what danger is there of competition? And as they wish to keep them in slavery, where they do compete with white labor, and most successfully, too, these very Conservatives prove themselves to be the enemies of the working men of our State. Having got their votes they would drive them all away by requiring the negro still to work for nothing.

To the working men of Kentucky we say, all this gabble about the influx of negroes, as consequent upon the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, is a base misrepresentation. This assertion, that you cannot successfully compete with a free black man is false. A slave must labor for nothing and he gets the work. The free blacks, the Conservatives tell us, will not work at all; then when all are freed you will get the work and the wages. Look at it, working men, and see if what we have said is not true.

We understand that a committee of the Harlanites waited on a German working man in South Frankfort, on Tuesday last, who was under promise to vote for Mr. Gray, and frightened him out of his purpose by representing that Mr. Gray would vote

away the property of the men who gave him work, thus inferring, of course, that future patronage depended on his vote. They thus worked upon the fears and prejudices of their prey and the Harlan gain a vote. So work these Conservatives. These men knew that neither one way or the other could Mr. Gray's vote affect the status of the negro—that the fate of slavery is settled. But this fact is nothing to them. If they can gain a vote by telling the contrary to an ignorant man, they tell it, utterly regardless of what is the truth or the fact in the case. In this way—so honorable in an Attorney General and a Federal Court Clerk and their employees—they go from house to house buying up votes by playing upon the passions or prejudices or fears of their victims. It is a species of bribery so mean that one would suppose any honorable man would shrink from it. But such men act as though in politics there were no honor, and that even to be decent is a crime in a politician. So let them act. They certainly are consistent in reducing their theory to practice.

President Johnson lately expressed his views as to the punishment of the wealthy leaders of the rebellion very plainly. A committee from Richmond sought and obtained an interview with the Executive for the purpose of asking him to strike out or alter that portion of the Amnesty Proclamation of the 29th of May known as the "\$20,000 clause." He told the committee he did not think they desired the removal of the restriction for the purpose of helping the poor, but to enable themselves to make money, and suggested that if—as their memorial asserted—they were so very eager to help the poor they could contribute their surplus over the \$20,000 to their benefit, which at the same time would relieve the poor and bring the donor within the benefits of the proclamation. The President stated that in making the exception under discussion he had acted on the natural supposition that men had aided the rebellion according to their pecuniary means, and that it was the wealthy men of the South who dragged the people into Secession. He himself had lived in the South and knew how the thing had been done, and in Virginia her rich men had used the press to assist in inciting the revolt. He denied that the working of the Amnesty Proclamation was injuring the people, as the committee had stated, by shutting up capital and keeping work from the poor. If that is done at all, it is done in consequence of the violation of law and the commission of treason. The President concluded his remarks by stating that he had seen no reason for removing the restrictions.

What Rebellion Cost the South.

A Richmond paper estimates that the war has cost the South five thousand eight hundred millions of dollars, namely: Twenty-five hundred millions by loss of slave property, nine hundred millions by the ravages of war, nine hundred millions by the loss of staple crops, five hundred millions by property sunk in the Confederate debt, and one thousand millions by what the South must hereafter pay as her proportion of the principal and interest of the national debt. By the census of 1860 the entire property of the fifteen slave States was valued at \$2,400,000,000—the slaves being valued at \$2,400,000,000. For the last year before the war the cotton crop was worth \$250,000,000. The tobacco crop for 1860 was worth \$40,000,000, and the rice and sugar crops for the same year were worth \$20,000,000. Wheat and corn were subsequently planted in place of these, but the products were consumed by the rebel armies and the slaves. The debt of the Confederacy at the time of its collapse was at least four thousand millions, which had absorbed say one-eighth of this sum in gold value.

How the Slaves were Freed.

Hon. Jas. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia, upon his return from Washington made a speech to the people of Savannah upon the state of the country and the debt of Georgia. In reference to that clause in the amnesty oath which requires the rehabilitated citizen to support the emancipation proclamation, Gov. Johnson made an argument which we do not remember to have seen before, but which certainly is not more novel than it is forcible. The authority of the President, the constitutional commander-in-chief, to issue the proclamation as a war measure, is now conceded by men of all parties, certainly in the North. It is also conceded that in virtue of it all slaves coming within the lines of the Federal armies would become free.

There are those, however, who have contended, and who, viewing it as a strictly legal question, may still contend that as to those slaves who continue outside of the Federal lines, their status could not be affected by the proclamation. It is to persons of this class that Gov. Johnson's argument is addressed. He says:

"The President acquired an authority over persons and property which he could not exercise in time of peace. It was a latent power, a war power, and by virtue of this power to command the armies of the United States, he issued that proclamation as a rule of war, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. The slaves, upon the surrender of our armies, were captured, legally if not actually—in law it makes no difference whether they were actually captured or not—and to-night, by virtue of that proclamation they stand emancipated. I state this to be my opinion as a lawyer, and as a lawyer, I state that, in my opinion, such will be the decision of the Supreme Court."

Col. Sayre's Select School.

With pleasure we call the attention of our readers to Col. B. B. Sayre's advertisement in our paper of to-day. Commendation of Col. Sayre to the public as a teacher, or his school, as an educational establishment, would be a mere waste of words. So many of our young men have received an education at his hands, so many of his pupils, now no longer young, have already gained for themselves an enviable position in life—a result which can be clearly traced to the skillful hand of their teacher; that Col. Sayre is known all over the country, and regarded, as almost, if not altogether, unrivaled in his profession.

We are glad to see that Col. Sayre has removed his school, six miles from Frankfort, to the healthy and beautiful site of the Kentucky Military Institute at Franklin Springs. Here the students will be entirely under the care of their instructor, and withdrawn from the unwholesome influences of town. A military organization will be introduced, not only for the intrinsic value of the knowledge of military tactics, but with the view also, of enforcing proper discipline, and as auxiliary to health.

The studies in this school will embrace most of the usual college course. Boys may here be fitted for the highest classes of any college—many of Col. Sayre's scholars having, heretofore, entered, with ease and honor, into the Junior Class at Yale. But to this course will be superadded two Departments; one of Commerce, embracing Book-keeping, Business forms, and Commercial Law; another, of Civil Engineering. Thus, it seems, this school proposes to inaugurate among us a new era in education,—commending itself, at once, to the good sense and the pride of our people.

We expect Col. Sayre to have a full school on the opening of his first session at Franklin Springs. His well-known capacity as a teacher should ensure this; the public welfare demands it. Circulars in pamphlet form, giving full particulars in relation to the school, may be obtained by letter addressed to the Principal, or to the Editor of the "Frankfort Commonwealth."

Gov. Bramlette's Speech at Lexington.

We have published a large edition of the Commonwealth of to-day containing Gov. Bramlette's speech delivered at Lexington on the 13th inst. It may be had at this office at \$2.25 a hundred copies, or 3¢ cents by the single number.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, July 19, 1865.

TO THE OFFICERS OF ELECTIONS:

The purity of the elective franchise can only be preserved by a faithful enforcement of the laws governing the same. For their enforcement the officers will be held responsible.

Every free white male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in Kentucky two years, and whose residence has been in the district where he offers to vote for 60 days next preceding the election; and each white male citizen who, not having two years residence in the State but has resided one year in the county, and sixty days in the precinct where he offers to vote, next preceding the election, is entitled to vote; provided he has not expatriated himself and lost the elective franchise by coming within the provisions of the following act:

CHAPTER 509.
AN ACT to amend chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Citizens, Expatriation and Aliens."

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this act takes effect, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky; nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the legislature, by a general or special statute.

§ 2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on, to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negate, on oath, the expatriation provided in the first section of this act; and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

§ 3. This act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage.

All persons challenged as coming within the provisions of this law, should be required to take the following oath, prescribed by my predecessor, and which is in conformity with the law:

OATH.

"You do solemnly swear that you have not, since the 10th day of April, 1862, been in the service of the so-called 'Confederate States,' or in the 'Provisional Government of Kentucky,' in either a civil or military capacity, and that you have not given, directly or indirectly, VOLUNTARY AID AND ASSISTANCE TO THOSE IN ARMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, or those who were intending to join the armed forces of the so-called 'Confederate States,' and that you will bear true and faithful allegiance to said Governments of the United States and State of Kentucky, so help you GOD."

Absence from the place of residence in the service of the country, or from any other cause, where no intention existed to change the residence, will not exclude from voting, if present at the election precinct where his residence is, on the day of election.

Absence without any purpose of changing the residence, keeps the residence of such person in his voting precinct.

Legal men throughout the State are requested to report to the Governor any disregard of the expatriation law, either upon the part of officers or citizens; giving the names of the offenders—that they may be proceeded against for such violation. The officer who shall fail to discharge his duty, as prescribed by law, or the citizen who, not being entitled to vote, shall do so in violation of law, should be promptly reported, that the proper steps may be taken for his punishment. These plain words are spoken, that none may act upon the supposition that they will be permitted, with impunity, to disregard the laws made to guard and protect the purity of the elective franchise, or override the lawfully established sovereignty of the people.

The military authorities will assist the civil officers in the enforcement of these instructions, if any attempt be made to violate them, upon application to the officer nearest in command.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

This Government has choice of alternatives; either to put down the seditious press in the Southern States, or keep a standing army to put down sedition. It is thought less expensive to suppress the fomenters of sedition than kill off those incited by them to revolt. The Richmond Whig went under as a consequence, and one or two papers at Lynchburg will be likely to share its fate if they do not mend apace. They will not be permitted to denounce the framers of the Wheeling and Alexandria Constitutions as traitors to the State of Virginia, without discovering that they are themselves traitors to the Government of the United States. How long will it take to enable the seely aristocrats of Virginia to discover that the Old Dominion is not the largest half of God's universe!—Commercial.

For State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD a candidate for re-election as Treasurer of Kentucky at the August election. June 6, te.

For County Attorney.

We are requested to announce EUGENE P. MOORE a candidate for election as County Attorney at the August election. July 4—te.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 2d Monday in September, 1865. July 21—te—6.

THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S
School for Children, will commence on
Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
July 18, 1865—5.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.
July 6, 1865.
G. W. GWIN, Mayor.
July 11—2m.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, July 3d, 1865.
A dividend of five per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared this day by the Board of Directors—payable on demand in current funds.
J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.
July 7—2t.

FOR SALE.

A Small Farm in Franklin Co. I will sell at public sale, if not previously disposed of at private sale.
On Saturday, July 29th, 1865, on the premises, the farm upon which the late John Pitcher resided. The farm is but a short distance from the residence of Leroy Woodbridge, on the Frankfort and New Castle road, about 4 or 5 miles from Frankfort.
The Farm contains about 50 acres, partly cleared and in cultivation, and partly timbered. It has a tolerably good dwelling house upon it, and some choice fruit trees. With a small expenditure, it can be made a comfortable home for a small family.
TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two equal payments of six and twelve months. Due attendance will be given by me on the day of Sale. If persons wish to purchase at private sale, they can apply to me in Frankfort.
Frankfort, July 15, 1865. A. G. HODGES.

SAINT CECILIA'S ACADEMY.

THIS well-known Female Academy under the direction of the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, situated in one of the most delightful and healthy localities in Davidson county, will open for the next session on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. For further particulars apply at the Academy or address "The Mother Superior, St. Cecilia's Academy, Mount Vernon, Nashville, Tenn."

July 14—1m—send bill to Gazette Office, Nashville.

EMPLOYMENT.

\$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address, D. B. Herrington & Co., Detroit, Mich.
July 14—6t.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS,

LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.)

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.,

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS.
His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—salubrious—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the moral system—ample libraries—freedom from malignant influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail. July 14, 1865.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjacent counties.
April 1, 1862-tf.

J. W. FINNELL,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
in the Federal Court held in Frankfort,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desir-
able, attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-tf.

THEO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Court held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by
myself about 1847, and a large number of
calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all con-
cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.
Since that time Mr. A. G. Canineau has had the
trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing
a strong determination to retire from business,
and offering very reasonable inducements, I, Wil-
lie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock
on hand, which, together with a fine assortment
of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the
purchase from him, makes our present supply
very ample.

Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for
which the highest price is paid in Cash.
Frankfort, April 11, 1865-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

To the Sheriffs of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Syme-
on, Lincoln, Meade, Lenoir, Barren, Mon-
roe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey,
Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green,
Adair, and Metcalf, composing the Third Ap-
pellate Judicial District:

Whereas, Joshua F. Bullitt, late Judge of the
Third Appellate Judicial District, having been
removed from office by the Governor, by and with
consent of the General Assembly of the Common-
wealth of Kentucky, two thirds of each House
concurring therein—

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Ken-
tucky, do hereby direct that an election be held
in the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson,
Symeon, Lincoln, Meade, Lenoir, Barren, Mon-
roe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey,
Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green,
Adair, and Metcalf, at the several places of
holding therein authorized by law.

On Monday, the 7th day of August, 1865,
for the election of a Judge of the Court of Ap-
peals for the Third Appellate Judicial District,
to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of
Joshua F. Bullitt; and that you cause polls to be
opened in said precincts accordingly; and that you
proceed to conduct and make due return of said
election in the mode and manner prescribed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto subscribed my name,
and caused the seal of the Common-
wealth to be affixed. Done at Frank-
fort, this 5th day of June, 1865, and
in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
June 9-tf.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

NOTICE.
To the Citizens of Frankfort.

HAVING engaged the services of an excel-
lent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your
doors every morning, fresh light bread hot from
the oven. I will also have a full supply
which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's
stand, on St. Clair street, on door below
Express Office. A. J. GRAHAM.
March 24, 1865-2w.

J. R. GRUNDY,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

205 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Jan. 20-6m.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WAYNE COUNTY
BEATY OIL WELL COMPANY are hereby
notified to meet at Frankfort, Ky., on the 22nd
DAY OF JUNE, 1865, for the permanent or-
ganization of the Company, according to the terms
of the charter.
E. B. BARNY,
M26-td. Secretary pro tem.

Kentucky Central Railroad!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Ken-
tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-
western Cities and Towns. But one change of
cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Chicago, and
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily,
(Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily,
(Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train,
and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or
St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE
Nicholasville. 11:40 A. M. Covington. 8:00 P. M.
Lexington. 12:30 P. M. Chicago. 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati. 7:00 P. M. St. Louis. 10:46 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the
Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time
for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at
10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and
taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R.
for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield,
Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and
Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleep-
ing Cars by Night Train!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the
Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-tf

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co.
FINE
CLOTHING

—AND—
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

30 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building formerly occupied by LE BOUTIL-
LIER AND BRO.

May 16-3m.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON.

Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
Residence on Washington Street, next House to
Episcopal Church.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of these
wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles
which are now being made, and which are giving
perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a
large assortment from which to select, thereby
enabling him to suit each patient with the price,
shade and size Teeth which they may require.
All operations performed in the best style, and
prices as moderate as the style of work will ad-
mit of.

Gold! Gold!

OLD GOLD of every description bought, for
which the highest price is paid in Cash.
Frankfort, April 11, 1865-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

To the Sheriffs of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Syme-
on, Lincoln, Meade, Lenoir, Barren, Mon-
roe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey,
Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green,
Adair, and Metcalf, composing the Third Ap-
pellate Judicial District:

Whereas, Joshua F. Bullitt, late Judge of the
Third Appellate Judicial District, having been
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Governor of the Commonwealth of Ken-
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to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of
Joshua F. Bullitt; and that you cause polls to be
opened in said precincts accordingly; and that you
proceed to conduct and make due return of said
election in the mode and manner prescribed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto subscribed my name,
and caused the seal of the Common-
wealth to be affixed. Done at Frank-
fort, this 5th day of June, 1865, and
in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
June 9-tf.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

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To the Citizens of Frankfort.

HAVING engaged the services of an excel-
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doors every morning, fresh light bread hot from
the oven. I will also have a full supply
which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's
stand, on St. Clair street, on door below
Express Office. A. J. GRAHAM.
March 24, 1865-2w.

J. R. GRUNDY,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

205 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Jan. 20-6m.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WAYNE COUNTY
BEATY OIL WELL COMPANY are hereby
notified to meet at Frankfort, Ky., on the 22nd
DAY OF JUNE, 1865, for the permanent or-
ganization of the Company, according to the terms
of the charter.
E. B. BARNY,
M26-td. Secretary pro tem.

1865 1865

COSTAR'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATORS

"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter-
minator.
Is a paste—use it for Rats,
Mice, Roaches, Black and
Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
Is a liquid or wash, used to
destroy, and also as a pre-
ventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes,
Flies, Bed-Bugs, Insects on
Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers every-
where.

Beware of all worthless imitations.
See that "Costar's" name is on each Box,
Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal Depot 482 Broadway, New York.

1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Ga-
zette (English) asserts and proves by figures that
one pair of rats will have a progeny and descend-
ants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now,
unless this immense food can be kept down, it
will consume more food than would sus-
tain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this
paper.

1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should
recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain,
Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats,
Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of
which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth
of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Extermi-
nator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this
paper.

Old and young should use
STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
FOR
THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair
from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies,
Preserves, and renders it Soft and
Glossy, and the Head free from
Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and
Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA
MANUFACTURING COMPY,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H.
Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers.
May 12, 1865-5m.

BURNAM & DICKSON,
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
Insurance Agents.

Cornet 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug
Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming
Land in all the Western States and Territories.
Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land offered,
Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the
Western States. We are prepared to enter land,
with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal
terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real
Estate.

Persons desiring to change their residences
would do well to call and examine our register of
Farms, &c., before purchasing. We have a large
number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly
every State in the United States. We will be
pleased to answer any communication in regard
to lands, and we think we can give general satis-
faction as our acquaintance with the Western
States and Territories is equal to any other office
in the country.

June 13, 1865-6m.

THE CONNECTICUT
MUTUAL LIFE IN. CO.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.....\$7,918,800 10.
Dividends Paid DURING THE LIFE OF THE AS-
SURED. Average Dividends for eighteen years 50
PER CENT.

THE ONLY COMPANY which declares a Divi-
dend on the FULL PREMIUM PAID.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., June 1st, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That D. B. WAG-
GENER, Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life
Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frank-
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the provisions
of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies
of Foreign Insurance Companies," Approved 3d
March, 1850; and it having been shown to the
satisfaction of the undersigned that said company
is possessed of an actual capital of at least
One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, as re-
quired by said act, the said D. B. Waggener, as
Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of said
Company has been reduced below one hundred
and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony Whereof, I have set my hand the
day and year above written.

WM. S. WHEELER, Auditor.
By JAS. M. WHEELER, Asst. Auditor.

Applications received by
D. B. WAGGENER, Agent.

Dr. J. M. MILLS, Examining Physician.
Frankfort, June 20, 1865-4t.

WANTED

Three or four Dining Room Boys immediately.
Apply to
J. B. AKIN,
Proprietor Capitol Hotel.

Statement of the Condition
OF THE
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the
Auditors of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agen-
cies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1850.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 43
Cash in the hands of Agents
and in transit, 124,273 40

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 44,000 00

Michigan Central R. R. Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 8 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 13,000 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,025 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad,
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 20,000 00

Cleveland and Pittsburgh,
R. R., (3d Mt.) Mortgage
Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-
annual interest, 25,000 26,500 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,
(Gt. Mt.) M'tgage B'ds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 29,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,
(2d Mt.) M'tgage Bonds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 26,000 00

P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d
Mt.) Mortgage Bonds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 50,000 57,000 00

Buffalo and Erie
R. R. Second Mortgage
Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-
annual interest, 18,000 18,300 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 35,000 39,140 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 30,000 33,900 00

Conn. River Railroad Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000 00

Indianapolis and
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00

N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00

Wayne County, Michigan,
Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-
annual interest, 23,000 25,000 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per
cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water-
bury), 6 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 29,250 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6
per cent. semi-annual int., 50,000 56,000 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per
cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,420 00

Hartford City Serip, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00

Town of Hartford, Bonds,
[1855 & 1858], 6 per cent.,
annual interest, 60,000 65,400 00

New York City Bonds, 6 per
cent., quarterly, 75,000 81,750 00

United States Coupon Bonds
1854, 6 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 196,000 196,000 00

United States Coupon Bonds
1851, 6 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 182,500 191,625 00

United States (5-20s.) Coupon
Bonds 1852, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 109,000 172,380 00

Connecticut State Serip, 6
per cent. semi-annual in-
terest, 200,000 200,000 00

Connecticut State Stock, 6 per
cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00

R. I. State Stock, 6 per
cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 per
cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,250 00

800 Shares Bntchors & Drow-
ers Bk S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00

100 Shares Hanover Bk S'k,
N. Y. City, 10,000 10,700 00

100 Shares City Bk Stock,
N. Y. City, 10,000 15,000 00

200 Shares Bk of Commerce
Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,000 00

100 Shares Bank of Com'th
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Importers and
Traders Bk S'k, N. Y. City,
100 Shares Mercantile Bank
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,500 00

200 Shares Market Bk S'k,
N. Y. City, 20,000 21,000 00

1200 Shares Mechanics Bk
Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 34,200 00

200 Shares Merchants Ex.
Bk S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,200 00

400 Shares Metropolitan Bk
Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 48,000 00

520 Shares Merchants Bank
Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,690 00

400 Shares Manhattan Co.
Bk S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 27,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk S'k,
New York City, 30,000 31,800 00

200 Shares North River Bk
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,000 00

300 Shares Bank of N. Y.
Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 30,000 00

200 Shares Bk North Amer-
ica S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,400 00

200 Shares Bank of the Re-
public S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,000 00

400 Shares Ocean Bk Stock,
New York City, 20,000 19,400 00

400 Shares Peoples Bk S'k,
New York City, 10,000 10,500 00

500 Shares Phenix Bk S'k,
N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00